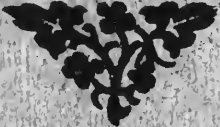


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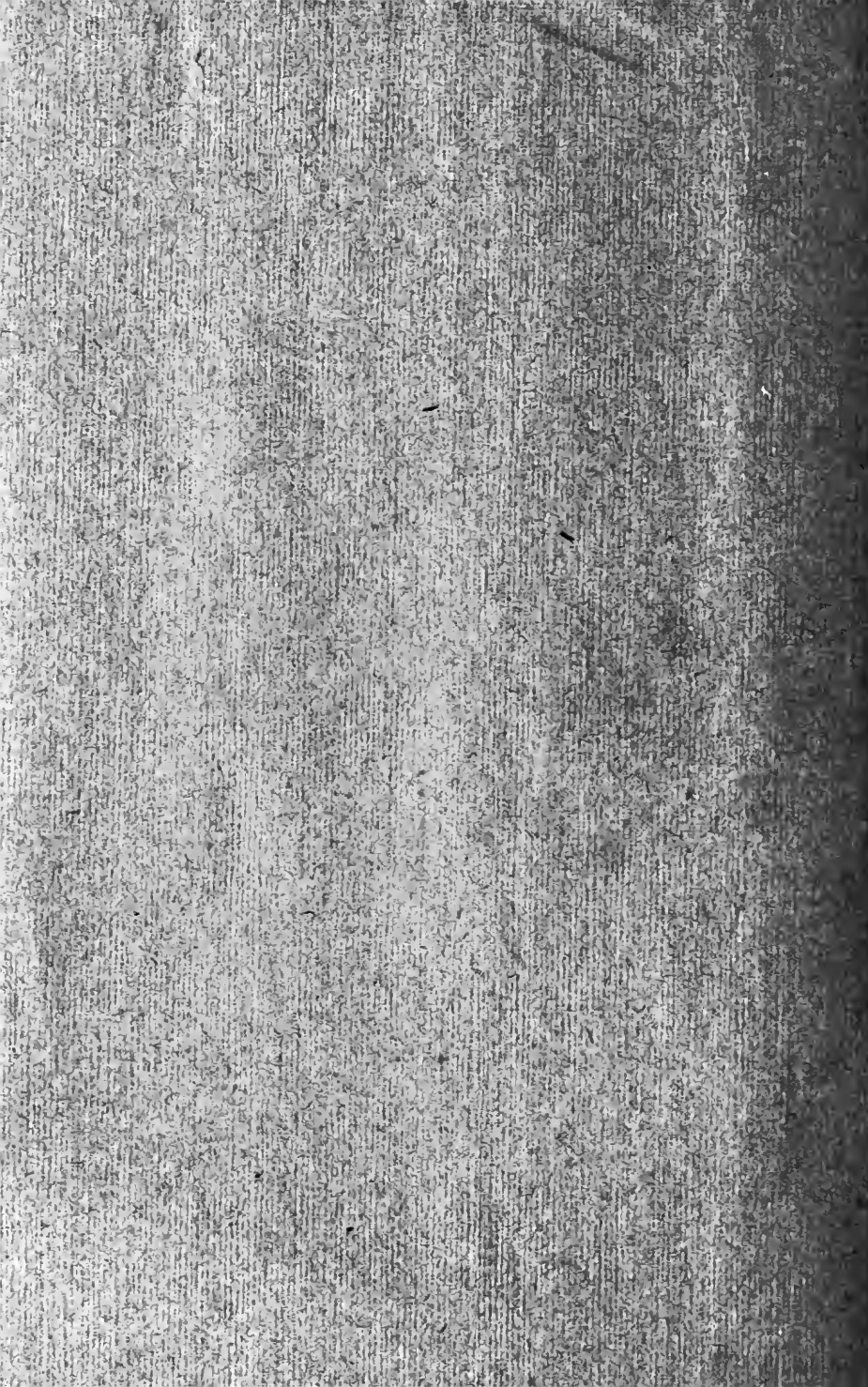


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1909/10

Annual Report
of the
CANADIAN CLUB
at
Berlin, Ont.



1909—1910



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CANADIAN CLUB
OF
BERLIN, ONT.



1909—1910

OFFICERS and EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1908-1909.

President:

C. H. MILLS.

Vice-Presidents:

1st—DR. J. F. HONSBERGER.

2nd—COL. W. M. DAVIS.

Secretary:

SOLON LUTZ.

Treasurer:

W. H. BREITHAUP.

Literary Correspondent:

H. W. BROWN.

Executive Committee :

THOS. PEARCE.

F. S. HODGINS.

H. J. SIMS.

J. A. SCELLAN.

F. W. SHEPPARD.

R. WOOD.

W. H. SCHMALZ.

Auditors: J. B. WEAVER. A. H. MILLAR.

OFFICERS and EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1909-1910.

President:

DR. J. F. HONSBERGER.

Vice-Presidents:

1st—COL. W. M. DAVIS.

2nd—R. WOOD

Secretary:

A. L. BITZER

Treasurer:

THOS. PEARCE.

Literary Correspondent:

W. H. WILLIAMS.

Executive Committee:

REV. J. E. LYNN

F. S. HODGINS

C. E. HOFFMAN

G. D. RICHMOND.

F. W. SHEPPARD.

W. H. SCHMALZ.

R. SMYTH.

C. H. MILLS.

G. M. WEDD.

Auditors: A. H. MILLAR. J. B. WEAVER.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the President and Memebtrs of the Canadian Club Berlin.

I present to you herewith my annual report for the year ending February 17th, 1910.

Members in good standing at the time of last annual meeting,

112

New Members admitted during the year,

110

making a total of

222

Members who have not paid their fees,

31

leaving members in good standing,

191

In this connection it may be of interest to note the composition of the membership of the Club.

149 members are residents of Berlin,

33 " " " " Waterloo,

23 " " " " Hespeler,

12 " " " " Preston,

2 " " " " Bridgeport,

1 " " " " Elmira,

1 " " " " St. Jacobs,

1 " " " " Blair,

A membership so scattered I believe to be unique and one peculiar to our Club. I believe this has been no small factor in securing speakers for our meetings.

Below you will find the dates of the various meetings held during the year, the speakers, their subjects and the attendance.

Mar. 4th, 1909, Dr. Samson of Windsor, "Canada, its Resources and Prospects,"

40

Mar. 25th, 1909, President Creelman of the O. A. C., "Agriculture,"

51

Mar. 29th, 1909, Prof. Adam Shortt, Queen's University, Relation of Public Utilities to the State,"

81

Apr. 22nd, 1909, Judge Barron of Stratford, "Naval Defence of Canada,"

63

May 6th, 1909, The Hon. A. B. Morine, "Newfoundland,"

Oct. 8th, 1909, The Hon. R. F. Sutherland, "Speaker-ship in Britain, Canada and the United States, a comparison and a contrast,"

74

Oct. 22nd, 1909, Prof. Fernow of the University of Toronto, "The Conversation of Natural Resources,"

57

Nov. 25th, 1909, Rev. Dr. Lyle, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, "Canadian Empire Building,"	65
Dec. 9th, 1909, George C Gibbons, Esq. K. C., of London, "International Waterways Commission,"	81
Jan. 6th, 1910, Mr. T. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines, "Mineral Resources of Ontario,"	69
Jan. 27th, 1910, Dr. J. T. Gilmour, Warden of the Central Prison, Toronto, "Crime, its Cause and Cure"	52

Total attendance during the year at the different meetings: 693

Showing an average attendance of 63.

Considering that the attendance at the meetings of the Canadian Club in Toronto has fallen as low as 125 out of a membership of 1600 and the lowest attendance we have had is 40 out of a membership of 150 we cannot complain of the interest manifested by the members. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. L. BITZER,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT FEBRUARY 1st 1910.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	\$ 31 69
Members' Fees	184 00
Dinners	329 50
	<hr/> \$545 19

DISBURSEMENTS

Caterer	\$348 00
Postage	55 26
Printing	53 15
Travelling Expenses (Speakers)	29 50
Telegraph and Telephone	5 56
Stationery and Sundries	9 96
Balance on hand to next account	43 76
	<hr/> \$545 19

THOS. PEARCE, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

Feb. 3rd, 1910. J. B. WEAVER, }
A. H. MILLAR } Auditors.

**THE LIST OF ADDRESSES AND A BRIEF SYNOPSIS
OF EACH IS AS FOLLOWS:—**

March 4th, 1909, Dr. Samson.....“Canada, its Resources and Prospects.”

In an exceedingly interesting manner Dr. Samson spoke of the vast resources that we as Canadians have. The vast mineral resources, timber areas, the wheat fields of the west, our great lake system offering great facilities for transportation, the rapid growth of the west, all have combined to give Canada a sure foundation, and make her a great country. He could not conceive of a land under the sun starting life under more favorable circumstances. The best asset of our fair Dominion is, however, the Canadian people. The destiny of Canada is in our hands. We cannot tell just what this great country will be 50 or 100 years from now. We should cultivate the highest type of manhood. and then the future of Canada will look after itself.



March 25th, '09. Prof. Geo. C. Creelman, “Agriculture.”

Professor Creelman dealt in an entertaining manner with the question of agriculture and showed clearly the great progress that had been made in it since the time when our forefathers began to till the soil. He brought out in addition to many others the following points:—

- (1) That farming has changed during the last few years.
- (2) That farm life should not be more monotonous than city or town life, and that the retired farmer should not meddle with municipal politics.
- (3) That great problems are being solved on the farm.
- (4) That science in agriculture has assisted in placing and maintaining Ontario in the position she now occupies.
- (5) That the possibilities for further improvement in agriculture are enormous.
- (6) That the true principles of scientific agriculture will yet be taught in the rural school

- (7) When transportation facilities have been improved, farm homes made more attractive, and when farmers appreciate the advantages of a broad education, many will make it their ambition to own a good Ontario farm.
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March 29th, 1909. Prof. Adam Shortt.... "Public Utilities, and their Relation to the State."

The speaker traced the growth and increase in the growth and in the control of public utilities and dealt very fully with the great water power which was distributed over Canada, more valuable than all the coal fields of the U.S., and which formed an inexhaustible supply for the generation of power. He was not in favor of Government operation of railways. Rights to develop water-power should be given only under regulations; the state should hold the original ownership. He referred to the Municipal Loan Fund and showed how the policy of the Hincks Government was wrong and contended that for the same reason the power-policy of the present Ontario Government was wrong. The Government should own the power, but place the economic exchange in other hands.

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April 23rd, 1909. Judge Barron.... "Naval Defence of Canada."

The question of naval assistance to the Empire interlocked as it is with naval defence for Canada presented itself to Parliament in three different forms:—

- (1) In the form of a money contribution.
- (2) In the form of a gift in kind.
- (3) In the form of a Canadian Navy.

The learned speaker dealt with these three proposals very fully. The first was not satisfactory at all. It was a "pay and do nothing" policy. The second—a gift in kind—was less objectionable but still not the right way to help the Motherland, because if she did accept a dreadnought it would be in the eyes of the whole world a confession of her weakness. Judge Barron advocated very strongly the building of a Canadian Navy and in eloquent language said

he was sure that as rapidly as circumstance would permit Canada would have a navy which in concert with the great naval forces of the Motherland would become part of a huge naval Confederacy, the overwhelming strength of which no nation would question.



May 6th, 1909. Hon. A. B. Morine.... "Newfoundland."


The closing supper of the spring session proved a rich treat to those present. In a very interesting manner the Hon. Mr. Morine spoke of Newfoundland and gave very valuable information concerning it. The physical features, the winters, forest wealth, minerals, and fishing industries were all treated in a very comprehensive manner. To the question of Newfoundland's Confederation with Canada he devoted considerable time. The old prejudice against confederation is dying out and he hoped to see the day when the island people would come into confederation. There were several reasons why this would be advantageous to Canada (1) Because the Dominion would have the deep sea fisheries of the world under her control and could dictate terms to the United States (2) 250,000 people of a splendid type would be added to the population (3) The merging of Newfoundland would assist a great deal in the solidifying of the Dominion.



Oct. 8th, 1909. Hon. R. S. Sutherland.... "The Speakership in Canada, in England and the United States."


The speaker in an exceedingly interesting address compared and contrasted the duties of the speaker in England, Canada, and the United States. He referred to the differences in the Constitution of the three countries, and later referred to the ancient origin of the speakership. In Britain the speaker of the Senate is Lord High Chancellor, and in the United States is Vice-President. In Canada he presides over the meetings of the lower house. In Britain the speaker is chosen by prescription; in Canada in the lower houses he is elected by the members of those houses. Judge Sutherland then showed how the duties of the speaker differed constitutionally, politically, and socially in the three countries. In Britain and Canada the speaker laid aside

all thought of preferment and was impartial. In the United States he was a strong partisan. In Britain the speaker received on retiring an allowance of £4000 a year. In the United States he received \$8000 a year while in Canada the salary was only \$4000. With this amount he was expected to entertain a great number of distinguished guests, and his experience was that the salary was not at all adequate. The essentials of a speaker are impartiality, dignity, promptitude, firmness, coolness, affability and discretion.



Oct. 22, 1909. Prof. Fernow.... "The Conservation of Canada's Forests."

The question of providing forests for future generations is a patriotic one, and every Canadian should ask himself what he is doing for the future of Canada. Unless the substance, potentialities, and accessories of the three chief classes of a country's natural resources—land, water, and air are constantly developed, the country is bound to become useless. Prof. Fernow gave statistics to show that the consumption of wood is increasing from 2% to 3% compound annually. Great Britain imports as much wood as she manufactures iron and the United States spends \$1,200,000,000 annually on wood. Canada abounds in waste lands unfit for agriculture that are ideal for forests. These should be utilized, and it is the duty of the governments of to-day to see that forests are provided for future generations. At least two-thirds of the land of Canada is specially adapted for the growing of timber. Timber licenses have been granted in a careful manner, and as a result our supply of timber is indeed limited, because the forests which have been cut down have not been reforested. This state of affairs should be remedied, and all patriotic Canadians should co-operate to conserve one of Canada's most valuable resources.



Nov. 25th, 1909. Rev. Dr. Lyle.... "Canadian Empire Building."

The great work of any nation is the building of a strong character in its manhood; if it cannot get this it is defeated

in the very beginning in its object to be great and powerful. There are many difficulties to be overcome in the building up of this great Dominion. Firstly it is so vast that it is almost impossible for the imagination to grasp its immense territory. Secondly, its geographical situation; thirdly, the racial difficulties. There are 58 different nationalities represented and 28 different languages spoken. The great problem is to unify these and have the real Canadian type from shore to shore. Lastly, the educational difficulties. The most powerful nations of to-day are the educated nations. The universities are a valuable asset to national life. All Canadians have a splendid opportunity to do something to build up Canada and make it what it ought to be. Our ancestors were "cradled in the deep," and with a coast mileage of over 30,000 miles there will be no difficulty in manning a Canadian navy with Canadian boys. If God had permitted us to pick out a race with which to build up a nation we could not pick out a better type than that which inhabits this great Dominion. In concluding this inspiring address Dr. Lyle emphasized the importance of education, and the development of character in the youth of Canada, in building a Canadian Empire which shall take its place with the great nations of the future.



Dec. 9th 1909. Geo. C. Gibbons.... "The International Waterways Commission."

The speaker as chairman of this Commission was in a position to give his hearers a very interesting and instructive account of its work. The treaty was not touched on because it had not yet been discussed in Parliament. Between Canada and the United States lies a boundary line of 12,000 miles of water over which an enormous amount of freight is carried. We must preserve the great highways of the lakes and the seas for purposes of navigation. The great demand for electricity makes these waterways of great, yes almost almost incalculable value to both countries. To preserve the rights of both countries the commission had been appointed, and in dealing with charters for development of electric power the members had laid down the principle that no charter should be granted which would interfere with navigation. Mr. Gibbons had found in dealing with the American Members of the Commission

that they were exceedingly fair and he advocated the cultivation of friendly feeling between Canada and the United States. The commission formulated fixed principles and every decision was reached unanimously. Arbitrations are not honest; in the case of a permanent Commission you must play fairly or stop. The appointment of a permanent board would solve great international questions. Industrial Germany staggering under the support of 700,000 soldier does not want war, nor can the industrial interests of Germany, England and United States afford it. The time is not far distant when something will have to be done to make war impossible. In conclusion the speaker urged every loyal citizen to advocate peace between all nations.



Jan. 6, 1910. T. W. Gibson.... "The Mineral Resources of Canada."

Formerly Nova Scotia and British Columbia sprang to mind when the mineral resources of Canada were spoken of. But Ontario of late years has rapidly overhauled these provinces in metalliferous mining and now easily surpasses them both. In 1908 the production of the Cobalt Silver Mines was three times the value of the Yukon Gold Field. In South Western Ontario the following are found in fairly large quantities; salt, natural gas, petroleum, gypsum, limestone, and beds of clay and marl. The speaker dealt fully with the production of oil and natural gas and urged that the latter should be used for domestic purposes only, otherwise the supply would soon be exhausted. The list of minerals found in Canada, besides those mentioned, is: gold, platinum, lead, lead, zinc, arsenic, pyrite, mica, apatite, graphite, feldspar, quartz, corundum, talc, actinolite, and ornamental stones. Practically the only missing metal is tin and the only missing fuel is coal. The speaker explained fully the methods of mining and refining nickel and then passed on to the silver industry. The first production of silver from the Cobalt District in 1904 was 206,875 ounces, which had increased to about 25,000,000 ounces in 1909. Up to last December these mines had yielded (approximately) silver to the value of \$33,000,000. Silver has also been found at Elk Lake, Miller Lake, and Lake Gowganda. In concluding his admirable address Mr. Gibson referred to the recent discoveries of Gold at Porcupine Lake and said

that gold mining at this lake may be the legitimate successor to silver mining at Cobalt. Last year the production of minerals in Ontario amounted to \$40,000,000, and he believed the mineral resources of this great province have only been touched.



Jan. 27th, 1910 Dr. Gilmour.... "Crime, its Causes and Cure."

Criminals are divided into 2 classes, the Accidental and Habitual. The former become criminals by accident; the latter follow crime as an avocation. The cause of crime is either hereditary or defective training. In dealing with criminals firmness is kindness. Crime is largely a matter of opportunity and the sentence should depend upon the motive underlying the crime. The indeterminate sentence is the only proper one. Wrong conduct locks the prison doors on a man, and good conduct should unlock them for him. The great cause of crime is, neglected childhood. Over 60% of the prisoners are under 30 years of age. The hardened criminal is made when he is young. We should love our boys and girls and endeavour to restore home life and make it bright and cheerful. Let the youth read only good literature; banish trashy literature from the home. In many cases boys do not get a fair chance and the present system of sentencing boys to prison where they come in contact with hardened criminals is wrong. Suspended sentence, probation and even corporal punishment—these are much better than a term in prison. In concluding this very interesting and instructive address, Dr. Gilmour made an eloquent appeal to his hearers to devote more attention to the welfare of children, and then there would be fewer criminals.



CONSTITUTION

OF THE CANADIAN CLUB OF BERLIN.

1. The Club shall be called the Canadian Club of Berlin.

2. This Club shall be non-political and undenominational and it is the purpose of the Club to foster patriotism by encouraging the study of the institutions, history, arts, literature and resources of Canada, and by endeavoring to unite Canadians in such work for the welfare and progress of the Dominion as may be desirable and expedient.

3. (A) There shall be two classes of members—active and honorary.

(B) Any man, at least eighteen years of age, who is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and who is in sympathy with the objects of the Club, shall be eligible for membership.

(C) Honorary membership may be conferred on such persons as in the opinion of the Executive may be entitled to such distinction, subject to the approval of the Club.

4. Applications for active membership must be made in writing through two members of the Club in good standing, and the names must be announced at a meeting of the Club, and voted upon at next Executive Meeting. Two black balls shall exclude.

5. (A) Honorary members shall be exempt from the payment of fees, but shall neither vote nor hold office.

(B) Active members shall pay in advance an annual fee of One Dollar.

(C) No one shall be a member in good standing until he shall have paid his annual fee, such fee being due and payable in February of each year.

(D) Only members in good standing shall be eligible for office or have the right to vote at any meeting of the Club.

(E) All members whose fees are two months in arrears shall be so notified by the Treasurer, and if the same are not paid within 30 days thereafter, their names shall be struck from the roll.

6. (A) The Officers of the Club shall consist of a President, 1st Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Literary Correspondent, and eight others holding no specific office. These Officers, together with the last retiring President, shall constitute the Executive Committee.

(B) The Officers shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Club, which shall be held on the third Thursday in February, and shall hold office until the next Annual Meeting or until their successors are elected.

(C) Nominations shall be made by a nominating committee consisting of five (5) members, appointed at a Special Meeting of this Club, to be held not more than one month previous to the Annual Meeting. Their report shall be received at the Annual Meeting and either adopted in its entirety or after amendment, on motion or ballot.

(D) In case of demission of office, whether by death resignation or otherwise, the vacancy thereby caused shall be filled by the Executive Committee. The person so elected shall hold office until the next Annual Meeting.

7. (A) Subject to special action by the Club, the conduct of its affairs shall be vested in the Executive Committee.

(B) The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the President, and five members shall constitute a quorum.

(C) Where the President is unable or refuses to call a meeting, three members of the Executive may do so by giving the others at least 24 hours' notice in writing.

8. The duties of the Officers shall be as follows:—

(A) The President, when present, shall preside at all meetings and shall inform the Club of the proceedings of the Executive Committee since the last report, receive and read motions and cause the sense of the meeting to be taken on them, preserve order and direct the proceedings

of the meeting in regular course. There shall be no appeal from the ruling of the Chair unless requested by at least five members and carried by a two-thirds vote.

(B) In the absence of the President, the senior Vice-President present, shall preside and perform the duties of the President, and have his privileges.

(C) In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, a Chairman for the meeting shall be chosen by the open vote of those present.

(B) The Literary Correspondent shall have charge of all correspondence of a literary character, and shall edit any literary matter issued by the Club, and in general way promote and guard the interests of the Club in the daily and periodical press.

(E) The Treasurer shall collect and receive all moneys due the Club, issue receipts therefor, and pay all authorized accounts.

(F) The Secretary shall take Minutes at all meetings of the Club, as well as those of the Executive Committee. He shall issue notices of meetings and perform those duties usually appertaining to the office.

9. (A) The ordinary meetings of the Club shall be held as the Committee from time to time shall decide. Special meetings may be held at any time or place on the call of the President or on the call of the Executive Committee.

(B) No notice of Ordinary Meetings shall be necessary, but notice in writing of all Annual and Special Meetings shall be sent to each member of the Club.

(C) Ten members in good standing present at any meeting of the Club shall constitute a quorum.

10. Two auditors shall be elected by open vote at the meeting, and shall embody their report in the Treasurer's annual statement.

11. This Constitution may be amended at the Annual Meeting or at a Special Meeting called for that purpose, by a two-thirds vote of the members present, after one week's notice of such amendment.

**The News Record Press,
Berlin, Canada.**



DEPT. OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF